IE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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, BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
, THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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Transient Advertising.
CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
er head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
ayed advertisements charged at the above rates
proportion to the amount of space occupied.
ddress, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1865. NO. 178.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year,(52 Issues),.....$2 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
Payment must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Room and Board.

Gentleman wants immediately a room and board in family, consisting of three persons. Address Commercial office.

D. Cowley, M. D.,

Has removed to No. 198 Penn street.

Kenwood Boarding School.

Boys, New Brighton, Pa. Three Sessions per year, $120 each. Summer Session begins April 18th.

Building Lot at Auction.

Lot 30x100 on north side of Central street, near Pennsylvania, Allegheny, and 4 squares east of Fremont street, will be sold by A. Leggate, auctioneer, on premises, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock.

Not Excelled

in utility, style and durability, the stock of gents' and fine felt hats, at the first-class popular hat house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, excelled by any other establishment in the city. Our stock of ladies and misses' hats trimmed and untrimmed is now complete. All of the goods will be sold at less prices than any other in the city.

The Steinway Piano.

The Detroit Free Press, one of the best papers on the Pacific slope, and whose editor is an expert musician, speaks in the following high terms of the Steinway Piano: "The sweet and powerful tone, combined with the most perfect action and beautiful finish of these instruments recommends them altogether. The fact that other makers parade before the public that they have succeeded in getting from Steinway's employ and consequently as fine pianos of the same celebrity, or just as good, is a great error. They have been trying to imitate for a long time, but at the best they are only imitations, and therefore don't be humbugged any more by them. There are many persons who have been duped by unprincipled dealers, who would gladly take half of the cost if they had the means to pay the balance for a Steinway, which is sure to last."

Where is Lee Trying to Go?

It is remembered that SHERIDAN, when raiding on the James river canal, three weeks ago, destroyed portions of the Richmond *Whig* establishment on the way to Lynchburg. Is this to be taken as evidence favoring the presumption that LEE had fixed upon Lynchburg as the point of retreat? That place is not only a depot of supplies and a manufacturing point, but is well fortified.

On the contrary, the strong presumption is, that LEE will wish to join the remnant of his army with the largest existing force, which is JOHNSTON'S army at Raleigh, Greensboro, Danville, or elsewhere else he may have moved to. It makes a difference. GRANT and SHERMAN will be apt to be four times the force the rebels can muster anywhere, and both of them are in motion to make a finish of the business.

All well.

GOVERNOR PROCLAMATION.—Governor CURTIN has his proclamation, published elsewhere, announcing the fall of Richmond and the rout of our armies, and recommending our people assemble in their customary places of worship on Sabbath morning for the purpose of giving thanks to God for victories he has vouchsafed to us. In response to this recommendation, the services in our churches on Sabbath next will be special thanksgiving character.

CITY MATTERS.

FIRE IN FEMINGHAM—MITTENSWY & PHILLIPS' SILL BURNED—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $—About seven o'clock last evening a fire out in the extensive saw mill buildings of Messrs Mittenswy & Phillips, located on Johnston's Water streets, East Birmingham. The fire had but recently been finished, and one of the most complete in all its appointments in the western country. Work had ceased for the day and all the men had left the place. The flames were first discovered in the boiler department, and the supposition is that they were caused by a defective flue in the furnace. Adjoining the saw mill, within the enclosure, had been erected a large box factory, and below, on the Monongahela river, was a large boat yard. Little or no damage was sustained by the box factory proper; but the saw mill was completely destroyed by the devouring elements.

A before state mill was new and one of the finest of its character in the country. Long after the flood devoured the roofing, siding and sash, and more combustible parts of the building, the heavy frame work stood erect and sought to defy the destroyer. But soon by other flames gave way and in an hour after the ignition of the whole was a heap of burnings. In addition to the loss of the mill with valuable machinery there was a large lumber and log yard, and boat slaves destroyed, cost of the said mill, with its appointments, estimated at $80,000, and similar stock burned, $40,000—making a total of $120,000, on which there is an insurance, but to what extent or in what office we could not learn. Mr. Phillips, is at present in Harrisburg, and Mr. Mittenswy was also absent on business, the amount of insurance carrying rates could not not be learned.

At one time the five works of Messrs. Priess, Smythe & Co.'s in imminent danger of taking fire, but by the heroic efforts of the burning building, fortunately that escaped injury, owing, it was precautions taken by the proprietors, in covering their entire width with rolled iron. A number of Pittsburgers were on the ground, but from this distance they had to travel, and the difficulty of procuring their services was realized, as regarded the mill, though their efforts much other valuable property was saved.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday Mr. LEVI BRENNEN, a well known citizen of South Pittsburg, appeared before Mr. Lowry, and entered a complaint against a notorious character named Rogger KEELCliure, of Collier township, charging him with having an aggravated assault upon his person, on the afternoon of Mr. BRENNEN before. It appears that on Monday, KEELY, in a shameless Copperhead manner announced the news of the capture of Richmond a lie, upon Mr. BRENNEN remonstrating with him, knocked him down and beat him severely. KEELY was arrested and held to bail for his trial at Court. We learn that KEELY has endeavoring for years to ostracize Mr. BRENNEN, and has frequently been arrested for committing assaults upon peaceable citizens. We hope he will not receive his deserts.

HIGHWAY ROBBER ARRESTED.—The reader will remember that some days since a stranger slipped upon the toll gate and fell when a person who was after him, ascertained to be a noted thief and pickpocket named Stanley, kindly (?) volunteered to help the prostrate man to rise, and while doing stole his pocket book containing a number of money. The scoundrel instantly fled the city, and all efforts of the police to find him were useless, although he showed himself in the hands of the Philistines, having been arrested in Chicago a day or two. He will be brought to this city for trial, will doubtless be sent to the Penitentiary.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mark Jan, who was seriously injured some weeknes while wrestling with a fellow-workman named Simon Keating, at Haughlin's Run, on the Monongahela river, died on Tuesday. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body, when, after a thorough examination of the facts in the case, it was clear to the jury that the wrestling was entirely harmless, and that death resulted from natural causes. The deceased was a delicate man, had been in bad health for a number of years, and when he had been arrested at the time was acquitted of all blame, and his bail re.

LARCENY.—A man named Gosslin, yesterday charged William Cook, a robbing him of $120 in Smith's saloon on Liberty street. Gosslin fell asleep on a chair, and when he awoke his pocket book was gone. The police were called, when arrested the thief in the establishment. Upon a hearing before all discharged except Cook, who was committed to jail.

JOHNNY NEWELL ARRESTED.—Mr. LOWRY received information yesterday, Johnny Newell and partner, the parties acted with being implicated in the late robbery William Hamilton's residence. Had been located in Oil City. An officer will be dispatched to bring them to this city.

SANITARY MEETING.—The members of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee and members of the Executive Committee of the late Sanitary Fair will meet this afternoon at the Committee's Rooms, 59 Fourth street.

ONE CENT MORE.—The Post Office department will hereafter charge two cents after that are advertised. The order went to effect on Tuesday. Applicants for advertised letters are requested to furnish the change.

The War Department has just issued the following order: The Examining Board, which Major General Casey is President, will return to Richmond, at which place it will resume its present duties. Major General Casey in addition, take the general superintendence of recruiting and mustering colored troops in Richmond, Va., and the adjacent country.

The St. Albans raiders were discharged yesterday by Judge Smith, of Montreal, but were immediately re-arrested on the charge of breach of neutrality law. They were escorted to the station by a guard of horse and artillery, and sent to Toronto for trial.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

RICHMOND!

Lees' Defeat Announced in Church.

Davis Ready to Move

Sold His Furniture by Auction.

RAMS EXPLODED AND SUNK.

Ewell Fired the City.

Business Portion of Main St. Destroyed.

Bridges across James River Burned.

Mrs. Lee Remains in the City.

Grant Commanded the Armies in Person.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

The Spirit of Gen. Lee's Army Broken.

AMOUNT OF WEITZEL'S CAPTURES.

President Returned to City Point.

An Accident to Secretary Seward.

By Associated Press.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 5, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

The following telegram gives all the details received by this Department regarding military operations at Richmond not heretofore published.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary War.

AIKEN'S LANDING, Va., 5th April, 11.20 A. M.

Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Little is known at City Point. There are but few officers left, and there are overwhelmed with work. Lee telegraphed Davis on Sunday that he was driven back, and must evacuate. This was announced in Church. Davis had sold his furniture previously at auction, and was ready to leave. All the leading men got away that evening. Rebel iron-clads were exploded. The Virginia lies sunk in James river, above the obstructions. Ewell fired the city on the. All the business portion of Main street to the river, was destroyed. The bridges across the river were also destroyed. Mrs. Lee remains. At Petersburgh the public stores were burned and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage was done to the city. The bridges there were also destroyed. I will report fully from Richmond. I cannot get a clear idea of our losses, the only general officer killed is Winthrop. Gen. Potter is dangerously wounded in the groin. Gen. Grant has commanded the armies in person since the beginning of operations.

[Signed] C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, April 5.

The *Post's* special says: Advices from Richmond represent that the fire there was very destructive, totally destroying many tobacco warehouses. General Grant was confident the spirit of Lee's army was completely broken. If he stops at Lynchburg he will be surrounded.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 5—10 P. M.

Major General Dix:

A telegram just received from Richmond states, that Gen. Weitzel captured in Richmond 1,500 well prisoners and 5,000 rebel wounded, found in hospitals; 500 pieces of artillery and 5,000 stand of arms. The President went to Richmond yesterday and returned to City Point to-day. The Surgeon General reports Mr. Seward, who was thrown from his carriage this evening, as doing well. His arm was broken between the elbow and shoulder. His face was much bruised. The fracture has been reduced and the case presents no alarming symptoms.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SHERMAN!

The Army to Move Saturday.

The Troops in Magnificent Condition

Army Larger than Generally Supposed.

Rebel Ram on Roanoke River.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

Senator Sherman has arrived in this city. He left Gen. Sherman Saturday morning. The army of Sherman was then about moving, according to the re-arranged plan adopted on his late visit to Gen. Grant, at fortress Monroe. The army was in magnificent condition, and its number was much larger than generally supposed.

NEW YORK, April 5.

The *Herald's* Newbern letter says: "The rebels have blown up the railroad ram in the Roper Roanoke, which they expect to have ready to move down to Plymouth and into the sound by the middle of this month.

FROM MEXICO AND HAVANA.

NEW YORK, April 5.

The Steamer Columbus brings Vera Cruz dates of 1st. Late advices from Vera Cruz confirm the report of a disaster to the commander of Vera Cruz.

It appears that with 3000 veterans Execution and Montuco he went to the neighborhood of Allars and, burned and pillaged on his return. He was set upon by four hundred Liberals, himself and one hundred and forty of his followers were also killed or wounded. The ravage this man has committed in Mexico will long be remembered with infamy. They are becoming dissatisfied with Mexico and deserting. They are dying rapidly with fever. The French have abandoned the Expedition and seem to be going home. A large number of men deserted. When our troops entered the town they made their appearance and were received with cordiality. On the 31st they retreated toward Lynchburg. Many houses in the lower part of the city have been fired by the guilty authorities, also orders from our batteries. Most of the houses located there have been vacated.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.—Evening morning our troops have been passing through the city westward, taking the Coxes river road to Sutherland Station, on the Southside Railroad, where our headquarters are. A large train of rear guard is passing and the trains are following. The railroad from City Point here is to be pushed forward with the utmost vigor, though it is not expected a permanent base will be established here, yet it will be held as a depot to which supplies for the army will be sent as it is within reach. All the rolling stock of the railroad was run off toward Richmond; but in the hasty departure they must have left many deficient, or they would not have burned so much tobacco.

A courier has arrived from Gen. Sheridan stating that the divisions that were cut off, and which it was expected would be whipped, or captured, had crossed the Appomatox, ten miles above Petersburgh, but he was in pursuit and skirmishing with their rear guard, and expecting to have an engagement to day. Troops are rapidly coming on to the Southside station, and before noon another victory over the enemies of the Union may be expected.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 5.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special says: The glory of the first entrance into the works in front of Petersburg is disputed by the 24th Michigan Infantry and the 1st Michigan Heavy Artillery. The former had their colors with them, which were first set upon the parapet, and hence they have proof of priority. The latter had the Confederate flag, which was in skirmishers, and pressing hard upon the rear of the rebel force, were first to enter Petersburg.

Among our casualties during the day were the following: Lt Col. Nichols, 1st Mich Sharpshooters, seriously; Capt. Swift, 1st do, do; Lieut Fenton, 1st do, do; Capt Delane, 1st Mich Sharpshooters, mortally; Lt Skeele, 37th Wis, slightly; Lt Col Avery, 6th Ohio, thigh; Major Hosman, 2d Michigan, do.

The *Herald's* special from Petersburg says:—At the commencement of General Grant's operations on the south side of the James, the rebels had a force at their command, defending Petersburg, variously estimated at from eighteen to twenty thousand men. The chief defense of Petersburg was the defense of Richmond. It one left the other was certain to fall. Hence, every available man was brought to confront Grant. Of this army of veteran troops not less than twenty-five thousand have fallen into our hands as prisoners. These have been captured on the battle field as the fruit of severe fighting. Twelve thousand five hundred of them had been delivered at City Point, and this count of the prisoners is based on independent estimates fifteen thousand killed and wounded, thus making the entire rebel loss forty thousand.

The balance, four distinct fugitive bands, each seeking safety for itself alone. A portion of these, about 4,000 in number, had succeeded in crossing by a pontoon train ten or fifteen miles above Peter-burg, while the rest, being hard pressed, could not get across and fled up the river on its southern bank, Sheridan still pursuing and pushing them, capturing prisoners and every thing.

The *Times'* Army of the Potomac correspondent says: After Longstreet's forces were driven back by Sheridan and Warren, and the rebel flanks of Lee's army turned, Gen. Humphreys led 24 Corps to the attack, and simultaneously an assault was made along the entire line by the Appomattox, near Point of Rocks. At each point where the 24 attempted an assault they were eminently successful, breaking through the enemy's works and capturing everything. The strongest works in that portion of the line were ineffectual to withstand the shock of our troops, the gallant assault which nobly sustained its hard earned reputation. The 25th Corps had only 1 division and part of another engaged. It performed nobly the task set for it, and was successful in capturing two large and well defended forts and a goodly number of prisoners and sixteen guns. The negroes, of whom the corps is wholly composed, fought with great gallantry and determination, and lost in killed and wounded a proportionate number with the other corps.

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA.

GOVERNMENT QUIETLY OVERTURNED.

NEW YORK, April 5.

Panama papers to the 21st ult. are received. On the evening of the 9th, the long looked for revolution took place, and the Government was quietly overturned. The President abandoned his palace and took refuge in the United States consulate, and escaped at midnight on board a United States steamer. Four or five lives are reported killed. It was the most peaceable capsizing of Government we ever heard of. Senor Colunge, a revolutionist, was duly sworn in as president. On Friday last, armed forces was dispatched to Aspinwall to establish a provisioanl Government. A small police force opposed it on the arrival, three of the latter were killed. The department was then handed over to the new Government. Forces have been sent to other places with similar objects in view.

In Panama everything is quiet. A swindler from Paris named Beauregard, a reation, of the rebel General of that name, passed through Panama en route for San Francisco, hunted by detectives.

Subscriptions to the Christian Commission.

NEW YORK, April 5.

Geo. H. Stuart, Chairman of the Christian Commission, addressed the Merchants Exchange this evening on behalf of the Commission. A large amount of subscriptions were received. The subscriptions have, since yesterday, amounted to $800,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

Jay Cooke & Co. report the subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan to be $2,815,500, including one subscription of $300,000 from New York. The number of individual subscriptions for the sum of $50 and $100 was 1,231.

FIRE IN Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 5.

The fire last night in the buildings on Franklin street destroyed property valued at $26,000. Fully insured.

PETERSBURG!

Occupation of the City.

Large Amount of Propery Burned by the Rebels.

Good Behavior of our Troops on Entering the City.

THE REBEL ROUT.

The Rebels Over the Appomattox.

Sheridan Skirmishing with their Rear Guard.

Troops Rushing on to His Assistance.

Another Union Victory Anticipated

(By Associated Press.)

PETERSBURG, April 5.

The Army of the Potomac has been in and out of Petersburg this morning, merely making a flying visit. The rebels commenced evacuating last night at ten o'clock, and by three o'clock this morning were across the river, having burned about a million dollars' worth of tobacco, the Southside Railroad Depot and the bridges across the Appomatox. Our troops charged the inner line of works at daylight, taking a picket line of some five hundred men prisoners.

The troops, on entering the city, behaved most admirably, not more than half a dozen stores being entered by them, and those mostly containing tobacco, cigars, liquor, &c. The Provost Marshal soon restored order. The Mayor of the town met the troops as they entered and handed to the officer commanding the following communication offering the surrender of the city:

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding the Armies of the United States, or the Major General Commanding U. S. forces in front of Petersburg:

GENERAL—The city of Petersburg having been evacuated by the Confederate troops, we, a committee authorized by the common council, do hereby surrender the city to the United States forces, with a request for the protection of the persons and property of its inhabitants. We are respectfully your obedient servants,

W. W. TOWNS, Mayor,
D'ARCY PAUL,
Committee.

Protection was promised on the part of the troops, and the citizens have no cause of complaint, for certainly there is none. Petersburg is no long c'ty a place of so much importance, and losing so many men in the efforts to capture it, no troops entered a city without a struggle, and doing less damage to private property than in this place. The citizens did not show themselves during the fore part of the day, but after discovering that our soldiers were orderly and well behaved, with no disposition to distur bany one, they began to make their appearance in the streets in small numbers, and succeeded in crossing by a pontoon train ten or fifteen miles above Peter-burg, while the rest, being hard pressed, could not get across and fled up the river on its southern bank, Sheridan still pursuing and pushing them, capturing prisoners and every thing.

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Steamer Captured by Rebels in Chesapeake Bay.

NEW YORK, April 5—3:30 P. M.

The Merchants' Exchange, of this city, furnishes the following important announcement: "The steamer Harriet DeFord, of Baltimore, was captured by a party of rebels at Fair Haven, on Tuesday afternoon. She immediately started down the Chesapeake, and it is feared will destroy many vessels."

Capt. Albert Leagne of the steamer Harriet Defond, which plies between this point and various landings on the Pentuxent river, reached here to-day, and with several passengers arriving the previous night, gives information of an act of piracy somewhat similar in circumstances to that of the St. Nicholas piracy. They say that on Tuesday afternoon, while the steamer was lying at the wharf the privates appeared on board, and shortly after threw off their disguise. They detained the engineer, whom they compelled to steam up, and started down the river, landing the passengers at Fair Haven. There were a number of negroes on board, whom they detained. Captain League was released with the passengers, who were all put under an obligation to remain on the wharf four hours.

OUR VICTORIES.

Meeting for a General Celebration.

NEW YORK, April 5.

A large meeting of prominent citizens held yesterday, to make arrangements for a suitable celebration of our great victories. It was agreed instead of a procession to have two addresses prepared—one to the President the other to the armies, agreed by the citizens and published, and to fix upon a day for a general thanksgiving, on which occasion will, or requested shall be appropriated religious services in all churches, it is supposed the 20th will be selected. A Committee of Fifteen was appointed to perfect plans.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM PETERSBURG.

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

THIRTY-EIGHT GUNS TAKEN.

SIXTEEN BY THE SIXTH CORPS.

The Rebels Welcome Our Troops.

The Negroes are Jubilant.

Scarcity of Provisions in the City

Plenty of Tobacco and Apple Jack.

President Lincoln in the City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Your special correspondent, F. D., at headquarters of Lieutenant General Grant, sends the following report in addition to his dispatch of yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
IN THE FIELD, April 3.

The results of the battle of yesterday are great, as I was led to look for. The entire line of rebel defences fell into our hands 5 A. M. this day. At least thirty-eight guns were taken in the fight, sixteen being taken by the Sixth Corps, and the rest by our cavalry. The guns taken by the Sixth Corps have been sent to the city of Petersburg. They were mostly five pounders, some being steel and the rest brass, but the best result was the forcing of the great rebel army into the open field, where it cannot make any stand against our numerous army, flushed with success by the entry to Petersburg. The General commanding and staff passed through the city at 11 a. m. this day, and took the field by the Appomattox in order to get a view of the battle field from the enemy's side. The artillery went out on the Weldon Road, as far as Battery Forty. The works cover the railroad, and the lead works by the side of it. The latter have not been used for a long time.

I learn that battery forty, and the line of defenses to its right and left, including battery forty-five, were still held by the enemy, when night put an end to the battle of yesterday, and then they evacuated in the dead of night. This section of the line was not really so strong as it appeared to be from our line, and it could have been carried. In the rear of battery forty was a fort on the line of the Petersburg and Southside railroad, the fire of these could command the works in its front. This also could have been carried, but it would have cost us a serious loss of life, which was spared by allowing the enemy time to quit the works.

On passing through the city, I saw most of the stores closed and few people in the streets. The 9th corps was the first to enter the city, and some of the houses within a few hours' time of Lee's army turned, Gen. Humphreys led 24 Corps to the attack, and simultaneously an assault was made along the entire line by the Appomattox, near Point of Rocks. At each point where the 24 attempted an assault they were eminently successful, breaking through the enemy's works and capturing everything. The strongest works in that portion of the line were ineffectual to withstand the shock of our troops, the gallant assault which nobly sustained its hard earned reputation. The 25th Corps had only 1 division and part of another engaged. It performed nobly the task set for it, and was successful in capturing two large and well defended forts and a goodly number of prisoners and sixteen guns. The negroes, of whom the corps is wholly composed, fought with great gallantry and determination, and lost in killed and wounded a proportionate number with the other corps.

When our troops entered the city most of the women were to be seen waving something or other which was taken of welcome and peace. On the faces of some were real smiles and no doubt. On those of others the smiles dissembled a bitter heart. Fear, more than anything else, led the secesh fair sex to greet the army with this mockery of welcome.

The negroes showed signs of real gladness at our coming and this was the more evinced by the old men who sang as we passed them, and some of whom were in their prayers. They took hold of the hands of our boys, and sang a welcome with a few steps, by way of keeping time to the chant. At this the boys would burst into loud laughs which the old negroes would take for plaudits, and go away singing the louder.

In my peregrinations, I went by some markets—empty markets. Nothing was there for sale; no meat, no vegetables, or anything else. It is true as I passed by the markets it was not the time for business, but there was a very evident lack of the necessaries of life. Food was so scarce that the poor went out to our camps to pick up the rations of beef and hard bread lying about, and many carried off our blankets found lying in the log huts. The contrast between plenty on one side and want on the other was very great. There was a total lack of business to be seen in the city, and the writer only wondered how the people managed to live. All wore a thin, sallow look of half want, that it was painful to see.

TOBACCO.—Of this there seemed to be any quantity. Indeed, the great sufferers were want of food and an abundance of tobacco. Our boys were to be seen going about with large plugs stuck in their belts and in their hands. There seemed to be a glut of the weed and in wanton play the boys threw plugs at each other.

APPLE JACK.—This, too, was found to be plenty by those who were cunning in the bringing to light of such things, and many a fellow was to be seen reeling about under its potent influences, but I saw no cases of great excess, though apple-jack is a pleasant drink for any one who wishes—and in an army, who does not drink?

GUARDS OVER PROPERTY.—Most of the stores or better houses there had guards placed over them by order of the Provost Marshal. Any citizen who applied for a guard against pillage got it. The number of men thus on duty was very large to-day.

RAIL TO CITY POINT.—The road to City Point is being put in running order in the least possible time, and will be open for traffic by to-morrow. Supplies then can be brought direct to this city, which will serve as a base for a time. Eight boats will soon be able to run up the Appomattox also, so that no penury will reign where want has been so much felt.

Young men are to be seen in the streets who are fit for service, and this surprised the writer not a little, in view of the rigid conscription of the rebel government. By some means or other many of the young men of this city have managed to evade the law. The fair sex seem to have fared better than others, for few of them showed any signs of want, and many of the young women of the city are very well-looking, but they affect to avert their looks from any one in a blue coat. Evidently the men in grey have been in favor with them.

President Lincoln was here to-day for a time, and no doubt was well pleased to see the inside of a city which has so long held out against our army. For a few days he has been staying at City Point in expectation of the event, which has now been realized.

On the 31st ult., the third day after the campaign opened, there was some reason to doubt that the success which has attended our arms was going to be met with, but all has, so far ended well.

OUR LOSSES.—Of course no reports of our losses can yet be got. All are too busy with the enemy now to attend to the list of casualties, and it is as much as can be done to take care of the wounded. Lists of the wounded I will try to send on as soon as it can be done. These headquarters are at Southerland Station, Southside Railroad.

Below I give you a copy of the letter of the Major, of this city, surrendering it to the United States forces:

Lieut-General U. S. Grant commanding the armies of the United States, or Major General commanding the forces in front of Petersburg:

General. The city of Petersburg having been evacuated by the Confederate troops, we a committee, authorized by the Common Council, do hereby surrender the city to the United States forces, with a request for the protection of the persons and property of its inhabitants. We are respectfully your obedient servants,

W. W. TOWNES Mayor.
DARCY PAUL,
CHARLES F. COLLINS.

Petersburg, April 3d 1865.

Celebration of the Capture of Richmond in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.

The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night in honor of the capture of Richmond. The public buildings, newspaper, telegraph and Express offices were illuminated and gaily decorated with flags, while a large number of stores and private residences poured from their windows a blaze of light. All parties seemed to vie with each other in contributing to the display, which was one of the most magnificent ever witnessed in Louisville.

Right Rev. Wm. H. Delancy, Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York, died at his residence in Geneva, yesterday morning.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Occupation of the City.

"ENQUIRER" OFFICE BURNED.

SHEPLEY, MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Condition of the City on its Occupation

Hungry Appearance of the Citizens.

Lee Unable to Hold Virginia any Longer.

The Burial of General Hill.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Mr. Arthur R. Henry, of the New York *Tribune*, the first newspaper correspondent to get into Richmond, sends the following interesting account of its occupation to that Journal:

BALLARD HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., April 3, 1865.

Ere this the readers of the *Tribune* will have become aware of the fact that Richmond has fallen. It was surrendered to our troops by the Mayor of the city, at eight o'clock on Monday morning, the 3d inst. The second Brigade of the Third Division of the Twenty-Fourth, commanded by Brigadier General Ripley, led the advance upon the town, Major General Weitzel and his staff heading the column.

Upon reaching the suburbs of the city, Gen. Weitzel sent a small detachment and the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, under the command of Major Stevens, to meet the Mayor of the city, from whom Gen. Weitzel received the keys of the public buildings. The Army of the James then marched triumphantly into the rebel capital, having met with no opposition whatever after leaving our works in front of the rebel intrenchments. Our army was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the populace, who have thus far behaved in a becoming manner, and shown us every respect. The colored population were excessively jubilant, and danced for very joy at the sight of their sable brethern in arms.

The 25th corps, followed close upon the heels of Gen. Ripley's brigade, of the 24th corps in the entry of Union forces into Richmond.

About daylight on the morning of the surrender, our forces were formed in line of battle in front of our works confronting Richmond, and were then moved up by Gen. Weitzel. A few slight shots were fired by the retreating rebels, injuring no one. Beyond this no opposition was offered us, and our troops filed into the rebel works, and up the Osborne and New market road to the city.

An inspection of the rebel works disclosed the fact of their having left in great haste. Many of their quarters were left without a thing being taken out of them. Pistols, revolvers, carbines, and arms of every description were found in profusion. Clothing of every description was in abundance, and in some of the officers' quarters were found their private correspondence, diaries, etc. While stragglers were pillaging the deserted camps our army continued its march toward the city.

The enemy had planted torpedoes in front of Fort Gillmore, and so thickly that it was found necessary to march in single file through the fort. They also attached to every torpedo a slender piece of red webbingtied to them to mark the locality. This precaution they had observed for the safety of their own men. Gen. Weitzel had some days previously been informed of the fact of their having planted the torpedoes, and how they were marked. The General's precautions of not moving until daylight over the ground immediately in front of Fort Gilmore was a very wise one, as had the torpedoes been exploded the destruction of life must necessarily have been great.

A couple of hours more brought us into the midst of the rebel city. The sight of the burning buildings was truly sorrowful; that part of the city along the river front, known as the main business part, was one vast sheet of flames. What with the roar and cracking of burning and tumbling buildings, the shouts of our soldiers moving up the main street of the capitol, the music of Union bands playing the "Star Spangled Banner," the shouts of welcome and the excitement of the people, was a scene of grandeur and magnificence never to be effaced from memory. The thought of entering the city of Richmond, that city seemingly the objective point of four years, in such a style without a struggle, after many hard fought battles in which thousands upon thousands of our brave heroes have been slain, was calculated to thrill the hearts of all in the column.

Gen. Weitzel immediately established his head-quarters in the State Capitol, in the building lately occupied by the Virginia House of Delegates, and immediately instituted measures to extinguish the flames and restore order out of confusion. The following order was issued by Gen. Weitzel directly after taking up his head quarters in the city.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT ARMY OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, VA., April 3, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzell commanding a detachment of the army of the James, announces the occupation of the city of Richmond by the armies of the United States, under command of Lieut. general Grant. The people of Richmond are assured that we come to restore them the blessings of peace, prosperity and freedom under the flag of the Union. The citizens of Richmond are requested to remain or the present quietly within their houses, and to avoid all public assemblages, or meetings, in the public streets. An efficient provost guard will immediately re-establish order and tranquility within the city. Martial law for the present proclaimed. Brig. Gen. A. Shepley, United States Volunteers, is hereby appointed Military Governor of Richmond. Lieutenant Colonel Fred. L. Manning, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the James, will act as Provost Marshal of Richmond. Commanders of detachments doing guard duty in the city will report to him for instructions. By command of

Major General WEITZEL.

D. D. WHEELER, A. A. G.

Brigadier General Shipley upon being placed in command of the city issued the following patriotic order:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF RICHMOND, RICHMOND, VA., April 3, 1865.—The armies of the rebellion having abandoned their effort to enslave the people of Virginia, have endeavored to destroy by fire the capital, which they could not occupy by their arms. Lieut. Col. Manning, Provost Marshal General of the army of the James and Provost Marshal of Richmond, will immediately send a detachment of the provost guard, if possible to stay the progress of the flames. The fire department of the city of Richmond, and all the citizens interested in the preservation of their beautiful city, will immediately report to him for duty, and render every possible assistance in staying the progress of the conflagration. The first duties of the armies of the Union will be to save the city, doomed to destruction by the armies of the rebellion.

No person will leave the city of Richmond without a pass from the office of the Provost Marshal. Any citizen, soldier, or any person whatever, who shall hereafter plunder, destroy or remove any public or private property of any description whatever, will be arrested and summarily punished. The soldiers of the command will abstain from any offensive or insulting words or gestures towards citizens. No treasonable or offensive expression insulting to the flag or the cause of the armies of the Union will hereafter be allowed.

For an exposition of their rights, duties and privileges, the citizens of Richmond are respectfully referred to the proclamations of the President of the United States in relation to the existing rebellion. All persons having in their possession, or under control, any property whatsoever of the so-called Confederate States, or of any officer thereof, or the records or archives of any public officer whatever, will immediately report the same to Col. Manning, Provost Marshal.

In conclusion, the Citizens of Richmond are assured that with the restoration of the flag of the Union, they may expect the restoration of that place, prosperity, and happiness which they enjoyed under the Union, of which that flag is the glorious symbol.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, and Military Governor of Richmond.

[The rebel rear guard, a small body of cavalry retreated in the direction of Lynchburg, only a few minutes before our advance entered the town. The main body of the enemy commenced to retreat about ten o'clock the preceding (Sunday) evening. Their destination was believed to have been Lynchburg, but whether they will strike for that point when they come to learn of the shrink Lee, with the main body of his army has been forced into, is doubtful.

Jefferson Davis remained in the city till dark Sunday night, having, however, sent his family to Charlotte, North Carolina, some time during the preceding week. The inhabitants generally, were not informed of the contemplated evacuation until they saw the Confederate troops passing through the town from the East. Then the truth flashed upon them that they were to be left to the mercy of the Yankees. A number of those fearful that their past misdeeds would not recommend them to the clemency of the United States government, hastily left their all, to share the fate and fortunes of the rebel army—an army so shattered that it can hardly be dignified by that name.

The damage done by the fire was very great. The finest portions of Main street, and the street below fronting the river, have been laid waste by the devouring element. The Libby prison as it stands, surrounded on all sides by a heap of smoking and burning ruins. Within its loathsome walls are now confined what rebel soldiers were secured in the capture of Richmond. Castle Thunder also remains uninjured, a monument of its former heinousness. I am informed that the conflagration was occasioned by the rebels firing a number of the Confederate storehouses containing tobacco and other stores, which they were unable to remove before the evacuation of the city. Owing to the confusion existing in all quarters, no reliable estimate can be formed of the amount of property destroyed. The court house and all the bridges over the James river leading into Manchester were burnt. The *Dispatch* and *Examiner* newspaper offices are also in ruins, and the streets in the vicinity of the fire are littered with the debris of household furniture, &c. Private and public papers and documents are scattered over the streets, subject to the winds and rapacity of the pleasantries, who, in innumerable swarms, in danger of falling walls, were diving with their little black hands into every place that suggested a reward for their pains.

The colored people were extremely enthusiastic over our arrival, and greeted us with the heartiest welcome in a characteristic manner, and "de Lord bress de Yankees" was heard on every side. The whites thus far have treated us with great cordiality, and on our first entry into the city cheered us vociferously. A few of the loud-mouthed and hasty rebels got themselves into trouble by a too free use of their tongues, and they speedily found themselves confined to close quarters, in a room in the building occupied by the Provost Marshal.

Gen. Weitzel has taken for his private residence the mansion of Jeff Davis, and a portion of his staff are quartered with him, and the remainder in a splendid dwelling a few doors below. The interior of Davis' house presented an appearance of having been very hastily evacuated by him. Everything is in fine order and good repair. Many of Mrs. Davis' little knicknacs and ornaments are yet to be found on the mantles and in the bureau of her room.

The rebel works around the city, I have as yet had little time to examine. A glance at them, however, satisfies me that their strength in no wise been exaggerated. The forts are mostly of a massive size, and are situated on naturally impregnable positions, well mounted with guns of the heaviest calibre. The number of guns captured in the works around the city are roughly estimated at about three hundred. They were all spiked, but otherwise left uninjured. The powder magazine in the city and the rebel rams in the James

SPECIAL NOTICES

Parviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, earnest, reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Giving the News.

The COMMERCIAL has as full, capable and completely equipped a corps of correspondents at the front as any paper in the country. Their dispatches are written amid the stirring scenes described, and forwarded from the field direct. They reach us by telegraph from the nearest point, having been expressed to the first telegraph station by steamer or horse. Those we give every morning are equal in fullness, accuracy, and in every other respect, to those of the Metropolitan press. We need not assure the intelligent reader that our arrangements involve an expense which to some would be frightful. We however look upon it as an investment quite equal to Seven-Thirties. The public are not long finding out where to look for the news. Enterprise and live papers have never failed to be appreciated.

We perceive our cotemporaries continue to print dispatches that appeared in the COMMERCIAL twelve and twenty-four hours before. In the absence of better arrangements they rely on the Associated Press, which derives its news mainly from the New York papers, and is almost always from twelve to twenty-four hours behind specials from the scene of action direct, such as are to be found in the COMMERCIAL. Some of our cotemporaries, however, show their appreciation of the COMMERCIAL specials by appropriating them entire. Considering their cost, by the time they appear in our columns, we might be inclined to question the fairness of this, and insist on credit being given; but we let it all pass, confident the public will give credit where credit is due. If anything has come to be an established fact, it is, if you want the news, you must have the COMMERCIAL.

Lee's Army Wiped Out

A careful reading of the accounts and comparison of ascertained facts, leaves us no other conclusion than that GRANT has wiped LEE's army out. The language of the Lieutenant General, that he would "continue the pursuit so long as there appeared to be any use of it," is full of significance. The pursuit of a few thousand stragglers would be useless, and it is evident GRANT used this expression with the certainty before him that the time was at hand when precisely this would be all there was of the rout and pursuit of LEE.

When GRANT moved on the enemy's works LEE had about 58,000 men—having lost the week before, nearly six thousand by attacking Fort Steadman. Up to yesterday our captures were in the neighborhood of 20,000—say 25,000 men. At the smallest, LEE'S killed and wounded must have reached 15,000, which would use up 40,000 of his 58,000, to say nothing of stragglers, with whom the country was filled. Even by enlarging the number LEE originally had to 75,000, and cutting down his losses lower than we have made them, he would then not have left an army capable of making a stand anywhere, even though his remaining men were not already disheartened and ready to desert. But we have stated the original number, if anything too high, and the losses too low, and we are confident that, to all intents and purposes, the rebel army of Virginia has been wiped out.

It matters little where what is left of the rank and file go—it is the leaders only to whom the slightest consequence attaches, and solely for their past offenses, their overshadowing crime. Few who have not beheld for themselves the scenes of the hotly-contested battle-field can picture the terrible energy, heroism and skill necessary to accomplish such a result in so short a time. It is true GRANT'S army exceeded LEE'S in numbers; but LEE was on his chosen ground, behind his defenses, the result of nearly a whole year's labor of not less than fifty thousand men. He fought under circumstances where according to the accepted maxim, he ought to have withstood ten times his own number—and he, DAVIS and all the leaders, believed he would be able to make a successful resistance. LEE feared not a direct movement against him, but strangulation. GRANT did not choose to continue the strangulating process, but boldly and squarely, according to his wont, moved on the enemy's works, and carried them! The wiping out we have described followed.

Therefore the army that so lately and defiantly defended Richmond is to be regarded only, in connection with the leaders as fugitives, leaving behind the wreck inflicted by their stupendous crime, striving to reach some place where they will be exempt from justice. In a good degree this is all there is left of the war. We do not question that DAVIS is a fugitive, pushing for Mexico. By flight he confesses to the world that he is a criminal, that capture would, if justice were done, send him to the gallows. The catching of a rebel to treat with him for peace is a new idea in warfare. We do not believe GRANT entertains anything of the kind. We hope nobody else does. Had Lee surrendered, had Davis remained to treat, the case possibly might have a different look from what it has now. The leaders are to be regarded only as deserving punishment, the Southern people as desiring peace, and already sufficiently punished. Lee's army demolished, and the leaders fugitives, what occasion is there to think of negotiation? With whom shall it be?

Southern Crops.

The Mobile *Telegraph* says: We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to the South western Georgia, that farmers in that section are very hopeful of the wheat crop, and say that unless the present spell of wet weather continues to a damaging extent, they expect an abundance to be made, as a larger portion of land is devoted the culture than usual.

THE FALL of Richmond entails the loss of what has been one of our chief sources of amusement; we mean the newspapers of that city. Nothing can supply their places; nothing can come up for the original and sprightly dishes they were so continually setting before the public. As daily romances the o never was anything like them; as literary performances they had come to stand alone and enter into the intellectual diet of the North as well as South. *Sirsy* must die a-a of the *Examiner*, *Sentinel*, *Enquirer* and *Whig* henceforth will be mouth and kept as curiosities. We sincerely hop o ne one of the editors may turn up to resume, if only for a brief period, the entertainment which amid the distress of warfare has come so much to divert us.

THE PRESIDENT IN RICHMOND.—The personal eagerness of President LINCOLN to be a witness of the closing scenes of the rebellion, manifested in his visits to Petersburg and Richmond, is not in keeping with his usual discretion and good judgment. His life, however little value he may place upon it himself, is of great value to the country, and in view of his relations to the people, he has no right to jeopardize it. There may be, and no doubt there are, many traitors yet in Richmond who would consider their life a cheap sacrifice for that of President LINCOLN, and would not hesitate a moment to assassinate him at the first opportunity. The President, it may be, is amply guarded, but the risk is a greater one than he is called upon to take.

A TE DEUM.—Sunday morning next, a *Te Deum* will be sung in Christ Church, Allegheny city, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. SCHEIB, together with other [illegible] and appropriate sermon will be delivered by the [illegible] or, embodying his experience in the battle and camp, and [illegible] with the views of the Union in [illegible] of the restoration of peace.

SHERMAN'S JOHNSTON.—The [illegible] *Progress* of the 29th says SHERMAN and JOHNSTON are probably not far apart; SHERMAN pondering upon what is best to be done, and JOHNSTON watching him with a keen and sleepless eye. We think there will be a demonstration of some kind soon.

The History of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS: A complete Record of the organization and the different commanders, Regiments, Brigades, sketches of expeditions, Marches, Skirmishes, Battles, together with Biographical sketches of officers and personal sketches of each man during his term of service; compiled from the original and other documents, by J. K. SYPHER, Lancaster, Pa., Elias Barr, & Co. 1865.

The Pennsylvania Reserves may congratulate themselves on having for their historian so just and competent a man as Mr. SYPHER and he may count himself happy in having so admirable a subject, as the Pennsylvania Reserves. The writer of contemporaneous history is liable to some influence of prejudice and passion either in favor of or against his subject; he has also great facilities for securing a knowledge of the events of which he treats. While Mr. SYPHER has, with great industry availed himself of these facilities, in his truthful narration he has also, although an enthusiastic admirer of the Reserves, very successfully avoided all partial and highly-colored panegyrics. The style of the work is chaste and ornate; minuteness of detail, in the narrative, does not impair the effect of the whole as a history. All the particulars of their actions and movements are given, from the time that the Reserves went into military life, till they returned to their homes, scarred and weather beaten veterans, after three years of fearfully active services.

When the rebellion began its atrocious work at Sumter, and the President of the United States called for a volunteer force of loyal men to defend the Government, and to suppress the insurrection, the people of all the loyal States responded with such an enthusiasm, and rallied in such vast numbers, that the authorities were embarrassed and almost overwhelmed by the rush of men to the imperiled standard of the country. The quota of our old Commonwelth was fourteen regiments. We responded at once with twenty-five, when were organized and ready for service, before a fortnight had passed. Some were on their march to Washington within twenty-four hours after the President's call was received.

All could not be admitted under the call. The Legislature, in extra session, called in the exciting hour, passed an act providing for the organization of a Reserve Corps, to be maintained by the State, till it should be needed by the general Government. Under this law, the Pennsylvania Reserves acquired their number; General MCCALL with General REYNOLDS, MEADE and SEYMOUR, against General LEE the two BILLS, TENDER and RIPLEY. On came the rebel hosts, McCALL galloped along his entire line, and found every man in position confident of victory. The artillery from CORTEZ'S right to Dr. HART'S left poured, with the full strength of its destructive power, showers of shell and spherical case upon the enemy's front, tearing great gaps through his ranks, which were immediately closed; the desperate foe pressed steadily forward until within less than one hundred yards of the rifle pits, from which a sheet of unerring flame flashed along the entire line from right to left, and the roar of musketry vied with the thunder of artillery. The carnage in the enemy's ranks was awful; the charging columns reeled beneath the murderous fire and like a wounded monster burrowed back headlong in the line of the creek and took shelter in the swamp."

A later and the closing scene of the day is thus graphically narrated:

"The battle raged without cessation, from three o'clock in the afternoon till the last light, rolling repeatedly and in heavy columns and desperate charges from right to left. Last knew that the success of his great strategic move, the outflanking M'CLELLAN'S army, required the dislodgment of MCALL'S division from Beaver Dam Creek. He therefore spared no sacrifice, employed his whole disposable force in the most desperate efforts and sided. Two veteran divisions of his army had been repulsed with such terrible slaughter, that they were not ready for the attack. A third division, commanded by General BRANCH, was repeatedly sent for, but did not arrive until the battle was over. It had arrived in time, it too would have left dead in the swamps hundreds of its bravest men, for, near the close of the battle, fresh troops arrived, to relieve the Reserves. But MCCALL'S men refused to be relieved; they replenished their ammunition, and slept on the field, expecting to encounter the foe in the morning.

They, however, were ordered to fall back when they did reluctantly, as from a victorious field. And Gen. MCCALL as old regular officer, proudly said of them, "Our killed had been buried, our wounded had been sent off by seven o'clock in the forenoon, on the 27th, and not a man or a gun or a musket was left upon the field. The regiments filed past as steadily as if marching from the parade ground." That day, they fought in the battle of Gaines's Mill, as bravely, but not as successfully as in the day before, having lost, in killed, wounded and captured, no less than fourteen hundred men. Fitz John Porter and faithful to the miserie connected with their movement to Savage's station, and of the battles of New Market or Charles City cross roads, distinguished by a splendid charge of the 9th and others, for the recapture of Cooper's battery, and Malvern Hill, and of the wretched retreat to Harrison's Landing, we must refer the readers to Mr. SYPHER'S book itself. The retreat, after the splendid victory at Malvern Hill, filled the army with shame, sorrow and anger. Gen. KEARNEY, surrounded by a company of general officers, said of it: "I, PHILIP KEARNEY, an old soldier, enter my solemn protest against this order to retreat. Instead of retreating, we ought to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason."

We have already exceeded the limits which our space should have prescribed to this sketch, but we must add that the Reserves well sustained their fame in the second battle of Bull Run, at South Mountain, and at Antietam, fought in quick succession, and again at Fredricksburg, and still further on, the glorious Pennsylvania battle-field of Gettysburg. Let us indulge ourselves and the reader in one brief extract, showing how they fought the hills up hill, and chased them down hill, at South Mountain:

"A patriot cheer rose from the entire line, and the regiments dashed forward through the field, over the wall, and up the rugged steep beyond, over rocks, stones, logs, and through underbrush, pulling themselves up with one hand and fighting the rebels with the other. From behind every rock, tree and log, they forced the enemy with ball and bayonet; the color bearers struggled up the mountain side, and the men rallied round the flag; cheer after cheer responded to the rebel volleys from the summit; onward and upward the fiery line rolled and surged; the bewildered rebels saw in astonishment the smoke and flame rising from rock to rock. 'What troops are those?' anxiously inquired a rebel officer. 'I don't know, sir—I'll see,' said the Colonel of a Alabama regiment. Peering over the rocky barrier that had protected him, he exclaimed, 'My God, its the Pennsylvania Reserves!' and instantly he fell, pierced by a dozen bullets. A moment later and the regimental brigade rose to the crest, and delivered a murderous volley into the ranks of the panic stricken enemy, who retreated in hot haste down the western slope of the mountain."

For one month, ere their term of service expired, the Reserves participated in the terrible Wilderness campaign. Up to the last day of May 1864, they were in the front line. On the 30th of that month, they fought, with unabated valor and with victorious success, their last battle, which was fought on the Chickahominy, where they had, nearly two years before, so nobly withstood the three fold force of LEE. On the 31st of May, the recruits and re-enlisted veterans were separated from those who were to return home. Separate columns were formed of the two classes. In separate columns all retired about two miles from the line, and for the last time encamped beside each other. On the morning of the 1st of June, bright and sunny, they parted. Those brave men shook hands, like brothers, at parting. Tears ran down the sunburnt cheeks of hardy warriors, both of those who departed and those who remained. Of this grand corps, about twelve hundred returned to the State of Pennsylvania, were mustered out of the service of the United States. Of the thirteen regiments of foot, including the Bucktails (the Rifles,) one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine men re-enlisted and were organised into the 190th and 191st regiments of Pennsylvania veteran volunteers.

One of the most interesting features of Mr. SYPHER'S book is the exact personal record of every man that has belonged to the corps. The outstroot rolls of all the companies and regiments is given, with the name of every man, scharged, transferred, wounded or killed, with references to the battles in which they participated and in which they met with any casualty.

The volume is also interspersed with interesting biographical notices of prominent officers, and portraits of several of them. The volume is replete with interest to all readers. It will be especially attractive to the survivors and friends of that noble band of heroes, the Pennsylvania Reserves.

It is published, in excellent style, by ELIAS BARR & Co., Lancaster, Pa., and sold to subscribers at $4 50 in cloth, and $5 00 in leather.

The Fall of Richmond from the Rebel Stand-point.

Less than one month ago the Richmond *Enquirer* said: *"The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority toward the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army, and the utter defeat of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederation."*

Now, not only has Richmond been evacuated, but the army that undertook to defend it has been demolished. It was precisely because the fatal consequences enumerated by the rebel organ would follow, that GRANT determined to do what he has done. He took the rebels at their word. But it was simply the evacuation of Richmond that the *Enquirer* was contemplating. The idea that LEE'S army might be upset had not entered into the rebel mind. Such an overwhelming calamity was thought, therefore, if the deliberate abandonment of Richmond—the withdrawal, intact, of the rebel army and Government, was to destroy the Confederacy, what is to be the effect of the destruction of the army and expulsion of the Government? The *Enquirer* lives not to answer.

Rebel Confidence Saturday Last.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, as late as Saturday said:—

We are very hopeful of the campaign which is opening, and think that we have in many respects advantage from the operations evidently near at hand. But our people should clearly comprehend that, since the temporary retreat, although misfortune beyond a doubt, seems in the bounds of possibility should be all us, our independence will still be in our hands, and our final success, with the aid and the power of our enemies to prevent it. The *Sentinel* is, or was, the organ of the rebel leaders. It is to be presumed that they cherish less hopeful spirit now. The scene has shifted, and things have come to a point before which the most savage mode of warfare ever known on the earth.

"I will repeat here a remark, for which I have been in no small degree censured. What is, allow me to ask, that has sustained the nation in this great struggle? The cry has been, you know, that our Government was not strong enough for a time of rebellion; that a such time we would have to contend against internal weakness as well as internal foes. We have now given the world evidence that such is not the fact; and when the rebellion shall have been crushed out, and the nation shall once again have settled down in peace, our government will rest upon a more solid basis than it ever before. (Cheers.)

"But, my friends, in what has the great strength of this Government consisted. Has it been in the people? Has it been in a single man, or in some one man who held absolute government? No! I thank God I have it in my power to say that the great body of the Government has derived its strength from the American people. They have issued the edict; they have exercised the power that has resulted in the overthrow of the rebellion, and there is not another government upon the face of the earth that could have withstood the shock. (Great cheering.)

"We can now congratulate ourselves that we possess the strongest, the freest and the best government the world ever saw. (Great applause.) Thank God, that we have lived through this trial, and that, looking in your intelligent faces, here to-day, I can announce to you the great fact—that Fredericksburg, the outpost to the strong citadel, has been occupied by our brave and gallant officers, and our unfurling, invincible flag floats over the citadel itself—the stronghold of traitors. Richmond is now occupied by the victorious forces of the United States." (Tremendous cheers.) Hergates have been entered and the broken bars and gates, the emblem of Union, of power and of supremacy, now float over the enemy's capitol. Great cheering.)

"In the language of Scripture, let that flag rise higher and higher, until it meets the sun in its coming, and let the parting day linger to play upon its folds. Let it be the flag of the flag of your country, it is my flag, and in bidiance to all the nations of the earth, and in the encroachments of all the powers combined. Renewed cheering.) It is not my intention to make any imprudent remarks or allusions, but the hour will come when those nations that exhibited toward us such insolence and in proper interference in the midst of our adversity and, as they supposed, of our weakness, will rush to the side of the government of the people, possessing power enough to make itself felt and respected. (Cheers.)

"In the midst of our rejoicing, we must not forget to drop a tear for those gallant fellows who have shed their blood that their Government might triumph. We cannot forget them when we view the lonely battle fields of the war, the new made graves, our maimed friends and relatives, who have left their limbs, all or many, in the soil, and others who have been consigned to their long narrow houses with no winding sheet save their blankets saturated with their blood.

"One word more, and I have done. It is this: I am in favor of leniency; but, in my opinion, evil doers should be punished. Treason should be made odious, and traitors should be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, though they must be made to feel the penalty of their crimes. Only friends, have traitors in your very midst and treason needs rebuke and punishment here as well as elsewhere.

"But, my friends, in the field who are the greatest traitors. It is the men who have encouraged them to imperil their lives, while they themselves have remained at home expending their means and exerting all their power to overthrow the Government. Hence I say this to the butler in England, influential traitors. (Loud cheers.) But to the honest boy, to the deluded man, who has been deceived into the rebel ranks, I extend the hand of leniency; I would say, return to your allegiance, renew your support to the Government, and become a good citizen, but the leaders I would hang. (Great cheering.)

"I hold, too, that wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate those men who have suffered as a consequence of the rebellion. Many men who have lost their property, who have been driven from their homes, beggars and wanderers among strangers. It would be well to talk about these things here to-day, in addressing the well informed persons who compose this audience. You can, to a very great extent, aid in moulding public opinion, and in giving it a proper direction. Let us commence the work. We have put down these traitors in the field, and in [illegible] in law. In [illegible] judgment, and in the morals of the world. (Great cheers.) Permit me now to propose three cheers for the captors of Richmond.

Three times three cheers were given with immense enthusiasm, when three cheers were proposed for the President, and given with hearty good will.

Vice President Johnson then suggested three cheers for "our brave officers and men who have achieved these great results," and they were given with great unction.

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Barnum has been elected to the Connecticut Legislature.

A Paris letter in the London *Herald* says that the Duchess de Morny, in accordance with a Russian custom, had her hair cut off, and placed it herself in her husband's coffin as a pledge that she cannot marry a second time. It is stated that the late duke has left posthumous memoirs which are to be given to the public in ten years after his death.

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The New York *Commercial*, with perfect truth says: "It is a source of satisfaction to know that this great success has been individually vouchsafed to our Lieutenant General. For months he has been content to remain almost in obscurity, that James, while his subordinates have gathered the laurels of victory. But the gifted warrior who planned and labored in silence with an unselfish devotion and patriotism, which might well be the envy of all, yesterday day of his assuming command of the Virginia armies, witnesses the culmination of his hopes.

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The Whereabouts of Stoneman.

In connection with the rout of LEE, the whereabouts of STONEMAN becomes interesting. The following we take from the Richmond *Whig* of the 1st instant:

The Lynchburg *Republican* says that telegraphic communication was open with Bristol on Wednesday morning, but the enemy were said to be threatening the place, being only a few miles distant. This force was not large, the main body of Thomas' troops not having come up. The enemy, we heard, occupied the place at noon.

There were reports in Lynchburg, on Wednesday, that a portion of the enemy's cavalry were in Johnson county, Tenn., moving in the direction of Marion, in smyth county, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

It was also reported that another cavalry force had gone up through Caster county, Tenn., their destination supposed to be Salisbury, N. C. These movements are probably only a feint to divide our forces and distract the attention of our commander, while the real advance will be made by way of Bristol and Abingdon. Some skirmishing between the enemy's cavalry and our own has occurred west of Bristol, but the results were unimportant.

While on their way to Richmond, after their capture, Generals Crook and Kelly were offered, by an Irishman, a bunch of cigars, but as neither smoked, they were declined. Adjutant Melvin, however, accepted the bunch, and on opening it, found a hundred dollar greenback. The loyal Irishman took this mode of evincing his sympathy.

Vice President Johnson's Speech

Lessons of the War--The Future before us

Treason to be made Odious and Traitors Hanged.

The Vice President Johnson at the jubilee at Washington, Monday night, comes to us fully reported, and we give it notice.

The Vice President expressed his thanks for the fervid reception accorded to him by the vast crowd, and said:

"As I have been introduced I will make one or two remarks, for I feel that no one would be justified in attempting to make an address on such an occasion, when the excitement is justly at so great a height.

"We are now, my friends, winding up a rebellion—a great effort that has been made by bad men to overthrow the Government of the United States—the Government founded on free principles, and cemented by the best blood of the Revolution. [Cheers.] You must indulge me in making one single remark in connection with myself. At the time that the traitors in the Senate of the United States plotted against the Government and entered into a conspiracy more foul. More execrable, and more odious than that of Cataline against the Romans, I happened to be a member of that body, and, as my colleague will tell you and others who have been consigned to their long narrow houses with no winding sheet save their blankets saturated with their blood.

"One word more, and I have done. It is this: I am in favor of leniency; but, in my opinion, evil doers should be punished. Treason should be made odious, and traitors should be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, though they must be made to feel the penalty of their crimes. Only friends, have traitors in your very midst and treason needs rebuke and punishment here as well as elsewhere.

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General Intelligence.

The deaths in New York last week numbered four hundred and sixty-nine.

Not satisfactory—the coup d'*oil* on Staten Island.

When mercenary legislators vote in favor of a bill with a view to put money in their own pockets, it cannot be averred that "there is no speculation in their *ayes*."

Agassiz's museum, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is prosperous, full, and remarkable. The trustees, in their last report, say that from the cellar to the attic, in casks, in jars, and in boxes, all arranged and labelled, the specimens are crowded together, waiting for room in which to be displayed for the purpose of instruction. Even the roof does not escape service.

The injustice which allows the slave holding counties of Delaware to rule the State, by giving each county an equal representation in the State Legislature will be seen by the following statement: In 1860 the white population in each of the counties was as follows: New Castle, 17,335; Kent, 20,38; Sussex, 23,964. Yet Kent and Sussex, which combined have nearly three thousand less inhabitants than New Castle, have twice as many representatives.

At a family gathering in Danbury, Connecticut, not long since, a great great grandmother, Mrs. Irene Taylor, held in her lap, a child, a grandchild, a great grandchild, and a great great grand child, in all, five generations! Big family and big lap.

A soldier's wife residing in Macon county, Ill., a few days since received from her husband in the army a package of $400, and upon returning home placed it under the pillow of her bed. During the same night a man, with blackened face, broke into the house and demanded her money. The woman took the money, threw it upon the floor, and when the ruffian stooped to pick it up, she dealt him a blow with a poker that broke his neck. Upon washing the dead man's face, it proved to be her brother-in-law.

A remonstrance against the new system of the delivery of letters is being pretty generally signed by the citizens of Buffalo. It is to be sent to the Postmaster General at Washington, with the request that the carrier system be abolished. The reasons for remonstrance are not assigned.

The entire Radical ticket was elected in St. Louis, on Monday, by 3,000 majority.

A fire occurred in Brooklyn, on Monday night, in the parrafine factory of Landas & Co., during which the roof fell in, precipitating twenty firemen into the ruins and killing them.

General Warren Relieved.

When, on Thursday last, Gen. Sheridan was hard pressed by the enemy, Gen. Warren was sent, with the fifth corps, to his support. The result of the fighting, during that and the day following, was unsatisfactory to both Grant and Sheridan, and Gen. Warren was relieved of his command—Sheridan assuming control of the fifth corps in addition to his three divisions of cavalry.

Ever since General Meade assumed command prior to the battle of Gettysburg, Gen. Warren has been his most intimate friend and confidential adviser. This fact indicates that he must be possessed of more than an ordinary amount of military capacity and genius. His course, however, in relieving Grant crossed the James has met with considerable disapprobation and the confidence of the soldiers in his ability has been somewhat shaken. It will be remembered that he was in charge of the Federal column which was surprised last year below Petersburg and suffered such heavy loss.—*New York Commercial.*

DIED:

BULFORD—Tuesday evening, April 4th, Mrs. ELIZA BULFORD, wife of simon Bulford, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the house of her husband, Simon Bulford, No. 26 Rebecca street, Allegheny city, at 2½ o'clock, on Thursday afternoon. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

Cognac Brandy—best imported.
Fine Old Madeira and Sherry Wines.
Claret and Champagne Wines.
Jamaica Rum.
Pure Old Holland Gin.
Pure Blackberry Brandy and Wine.
Bell's Old Rye Whisky.
Pure Port Wine.

Our Brandies, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines are recommended for their purity, and have been selected with care, and being received direct from the Custom House, we will warrant them a pure article for medicinal purposes.

Our stock of the above goods cannot fail to please.

N. McLARRAN & CO.,

Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. mh6-d

BOARDING.

A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable ROOMS and good BOARDING, at 166 Fourth street. apr6-1t

ASTROLOGY.—Ladies and gentlemen, if you are in trouble, wrought, or decieved in love, or your husband has blasted, go to Madame DEVILLES, at the Scott House, corner Irwin street and Liberty, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next week, and get your fortune told. Love, Money or Marriage. Also, if you have reason to fear that either being a brother husband as wife, maid and lover, that have long been separated. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. apr6-3t

PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMISSION,
No. 70 FOURTH STREET,
Pittsburgh, April 5th, 1865.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE, and members of the EXECTIVE COMMITTEE of late SANITARY FAIR, are requested to meet in the Rooms of the Committee, 69 Fourth street, at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, April 5th, 1865.

THOS. RAKEWELL,
President Pitts. San. Committee.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

In pursuance of "An Act to unite the Colleges of Jefferson and Washington, in the county of Washington, and to erect the same into one corporation, under the name of Washington and Jefferson College," approved the 4th day of March, 1865, the following persons have been duly elected trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, viz.: William Jeffrey, D. D., J. McCullough, Esq., John Hays, Esq., George Marshall, D. D., Wm. Park, Esq., John T. Fressley, D. D., William McDaniel, Esq., James Sloan, D. D., Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. James P. Sterritt, James Alexander, D. D., James Dunlap, Esq., John E. Bell, Esq., Rev. James C. Campbell, Esq., Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., James J. Brownson, D. D., Rev. James R. Hughes and William McKennan, Esq.

The undersigned, Secretaries of the meetings at which the above named persons were elected trustees, hereby give notice to them of their election, and designate Washington, in the county of Washington, Pennsylvania, as the place, and WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., as the day and time for the first meeting and organization of the Trustees aforesaid, and for the transaction of such other business as shall pertain to the establishment and interest of the new College, erected by the said act of Assembly.

JAMES McCULLOUGH,
Secty of Board of Trustees of Jefferson College, Pa.
THOMAS McKENNAN,
Secty of Board of Trustees of Washington College, Pa.
March 30th, 1865 ap6-2t

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 22d DISTRICT,
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 4th, 1865.

I AM DIRECTED BY THE A. A. Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, to give publicity to the following opinion of
J. HERRON FOSTER,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 24th, 1865.

SIR:—In your letter of the 22d inst., you ask whether the 14th section of the Act approved 3d of March, last, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," is applicable to the call for troops made by the President on the 19th of December, 1864. The section is as follows:

"That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, or both, as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the state, and to the ward, township, precinct, or election district, and to the subdistrict where such persons belong by actual residence, if such persons have an actual residence within the United States; and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, and liable to enrollment; and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General, and his assistants, to give such instructions to the several provost Marshals boards of Enrolment, and Mustering officers as shall secure the faithful performance of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credits may be given in every section of the country: *Provided*, That in any call for troops hereafter, no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service for the quota thereof."

The 7th section aforesaid can be act take effect from and after its passage.

The 14th section furnishes the rule by which men, when mustered into the military or naval service, are to be credited to the various localities from which they may come.

The 15th section furnishes the rule by which credits are to be given when computing for the quotas of the various draft districts. But the 14th section was a proviso which expressly prohibits the application of the rule therein given to the pending draft. From the fact that there is no such proviso to the 15th section, it would seem that it was intended the rule should be given when mustering under the pending call.

But the 14th section has a proviso, the peculiar language of which would, at first blush, seem to favor the idea that Congress intended that the rule, in that section prescribed, should be fixed to the pending call, and not future to the passage of the Act. That proviso declares that credit shall not be given, except for men actually furnished on said call or the preceding call. The manifest purpose of the proviso to limit the time with in which a credit may be demanded.

This section must be regarded as taking effect from the passage of the Act, unless such a construction is inconsistent with, or forbidden by, other parts of the Act.

As is stated in my opinion to you of the 13th of March, it appears from the face of this Act that, at the time it was passed, there was a pending call for troops in December, 1864, and it is carefully provided that nothing in the Act shall operate to postpone the pending draft, or into force the quotas assigned therefor. Now, the rule for giving credits at the time of mustering in, will not postpone the present draft or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor.

It seems to me that there is nothing in the Act that prevents the applicat on of the 14th section to the present draft, unless it is a pending draft which was intended by that proviso simply to limit the time within which credits might be claimed, and not to postpone the application of the rule of credits, when mustering in, to future calls.

I am of the opinion that the 14th section of said Act is applicable to the call for troops made by the President on the 19th of December, 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

Hon E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
ap6-1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.
Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,
Financial Agent of the United States,
AND
Special Agents
OF
JAY COOKE,
FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR
7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

Is now receiving subscriptions for this Loan under the new arrangement.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
de31-3m

MESSRS. NEWELL'S SCHOOL, 191 P

The Daily Commercial

The Footprints of Decay.

The following is translated from an ancient Spanish poem, which, says the *Edinburg Review*, is surpassed by nothing with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the "Ode of Lamis de Leon."

Oh! let the soul its slumber break—
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life, in its glories, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide,
Down which our floating minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To morrow than to-day.
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hasting streams must be,
That into one engulfing sea,
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death where waves roll on
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble rivulets glide
To that sad wave;
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting-place—
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal;
There all our glittering toys are brought—
There path alone of all unsought,
Is found of all.

See, then, how poor and little worth
Are all these glittering toys of earth
That lure us here!
Dreams of a sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
We disappear.

Long are the damp of earth can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Has passed away.
Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair—
Age came and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurns decay,
The step that roved so light and gay,
The heart's bl the tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows wearisome and woe!
When age comes on.

CITY MATTERS,

☞ For additional local see first page.

Court Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—(Judges Mellon and Brown.)—Elias McNamee, charged with assault and battery, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Commonwealth vs. Raphael Reter; aggravated assault and battery. Guilty of assault and battery. His Honor said that fighting had become so prevalent that he would lay a heavy hand upon the parties convicted, and therefore imposed a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Jos. Ackerman; selling liquor to minors. Guilty, and costs.

Same vs. same; selling liquor on Sunday. Guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Reuben Newman; larceny of $60. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Catherine Burns; malicious mischief. Guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs, and ten days imprisonment in the county jail.

Commonwealth vs. Mary A. Biggenbotham; assault and battery. Guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Molly Green; maintaining a house of assignation. Guilty, and to be imprisoned four months in county jail.

Commonwealth vs. Ellen Bolsletter, selling liquor without license. Not guilty, county to pay cost.

DESERTER ARRESTED.—Provost Marshal Foster having received intelligence that a deserter from the 155th Pennsylvania regiment, named John Hughey, had located himself in the vicinity of Logan's Ferry, on the Allegheny river, about sixteen miles from this city, detailed special officers Thornburg and Nicholson, on Tuesday, to arrest him. The officers proceeded to the place indicated, and discovered Hughey working in a field, when they approached him and informed him of their errand. Hughey declined to deliver himself up, and, being a large and powerful man, showed fight, when the officers drew their revolvers, which intimidated him and he surrendered. He was then handcuffed, and taken to Logan's Station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, but the evening train having passed, the officers procured a skiff, into which they placed their prisoner, and rowed him to this city, arriving at a late hour in the night. Hughey had a hearing before Captain Foster yesterday, when it was ascertained that he had deserted from his regiment about two years since, but had succeeded in evading arrest until Tuesday. Yesterday Captain Foster transferred him to the custody of Captain Davis, Commandant of the Post, who will forward him to his regiment.

AN EDITOR'S POCKET PICKED.—Last Friday evening the editor of the Wellsville, Ohio paper, had his pocket picked just as he was stepping on the cars for Steubenville, of a note for $100, and $47,50 in cash. Suspicion attached to three men who were lurking about the depot, two of whom were arrested and lodged in the New Lisbon jail. By a note received from a gentleman in Wellsville, we learn that the parties arrested have sent to Chicago for bail stating that they have friends residing at 226 Chestnut street. Our correspondent further states that the men referred for their characters to the party now in jail on suspicion of robbing the banking house of Mr. Williams. It may be that there is something in this matter which properly "worked up" may lead to important developments, and hanging offsome of the adroit burglars and pick pockets now swarming the country.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The Philomathean Society of this University has engaged Dr. B. C. Jillson to deliver a lecture at University Hall this (Tuesday) evening, for the purpose of replenishing its library. The subject, "Combustion," is an attractive one, and will be illustrated by experiments with the fine apparatus of the communit. Dr. J. is the Professor of Natural Science in the University, and his reputation as a lecturer and a scientific man justify us in predicting an entertaining and instructive lecture. The two societies of the University exhibit a commendable zeal, and their efforts to furnish themselves with first-class libraries are worthy of all encouragement. Let every friend of education favor the Professor with his presence, and by his patronage add at least one volume to the library of the Philomathean.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—William Copeland, son of Wm. B. Copeland, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Novelty Works, was severely injured on Tuesday evening, by the premature explosion of a small cannon, which he was engaged in firing from the roof of the works, in honor of the recent victories. He was being assisted by a friend, and the cannon had been fired until it became quite hot. As he was engaged ramming home a charge, his friend holding the vent, the gun went off, burning Mr. Copeland severely, from the elbow to the wrist of the right hand, and also on the left side of the face. One half of the face was completely blackened with powder, and the force of the concussion was so great that his hearing has been very much impaired. He is not dangerously injured, and under proper treatment will perhaps escape even disfigurement. He was conveyed to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. John I. Boyd, where he still remains.

QUERY.—How long after a new building is finished is it lawful to permit the mortar boxes and refuse lime and sand to block up the pavement, to the annoyance and inconvenience as well of the occupants as the passers by? If the Street Commissioner or other legally constituted officer of Allegheny city will visit the lower end of Rebecca street, he will discover, in front of a new row of houses, recently finished, an unmitigated nuisance, an eye-sore to all who pass that way, which should be removed instanter.

OBSEQUIES OF DR. SWIFT.—The body of Rev. E. P. Swift, D.D., will be placed in the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, this morning, where his friends can see his remains between eight and half-past nine o'clock A. M. The funeral services will commence promptly at 10 o'clock, A. M. this morning, and will be conducted by Drs. Elliott, Jacobus, Wilson and Howard.

DROWNED.—A little son of Mr. James Barrett was drowned yesterday morning in a pond near Hallman & Rahm's rolling mill, in the Fifth Ward. The deceased lad, with his brother, was playing on some boards which were floating in the pond and fell off. His brother tried to help him by jumping in, but stuck fast in the mud and could not reach him in time.

OUTRAGE.—Late on tuesday night, a young man named David Quigg, a painter, was found in Scott's alley, Fourth Ward, by the night police, with his skull badly fractured. He was conveyed to the watch house, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Boyers, and yesterday conveyed to his home, where he is not expected to recover.

THE MECHANICS STREET BRIDGE.—This structure, which was considerably injured during the recent freshet, by the washing away of a portion of the abutments, still remains closed to wagons and carriages, pedestrians only being permitted to cross. The managers have made arrangements to have the bridge repaired as soon as the river recedes.

TRAINS DELAYED.—A freight train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, was thrown off the track yesterday morning, near Economy. No persons were injured. The regular trains on the road were delayed about five hours, in consequence of the accident.

BOARD OF CONTROL.—The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny city Board of Controllers, which had been called for Tuesday evening, was postponed, on account of the absence of a quorum, until the first Tuesday in *May*.

DONATION TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The following correspondence will explain itself:

ALLEGHENY CITY, April 4, 1865.

WM. FREW, Esq., Treasurer of the Pittsburgh branch of the U. S. Christian Commission, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR:—We have the pleasure of enclosing one hundred and fifty dollars and eighty cents, the proceeds of a fair held by the Irwin Sewing Circle, in City Hall, in this city. The association being aided by liberal contributions from many of the patriotic ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and this city.

The news of yesterday have reminded us of the necessities of your noble association, and we hasten to send this amount, hoping it will help to relieve the wants and sufferings of some of the noble patriot soldiers who have fough so gallantly in the defence of our country and institutions.

Very respectfully yours,
MISS A. BURCHFIELD,
MRS. E. BRIDGE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTE- OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immensurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
2 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR TONIC, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles; price 50 cents. oct29-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Fourth night of the engagement of the young and talented versatile actress,

ETTIE HENDERSON.

Who has been greeted nightly by a larger number of people than has assembled within the walls of the old Theatre for years.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, will be presented the thrilling five act play from the celebrated Ledger story, entitled the

HIDDEN HAND.

Capitola, with songs.....Ettie Henderson.
To conclude with the screaming farce, entitled
PLEASANT NEIGHBORS.
Friday—Benefit of ETTIE HENDERSON.

CARPENTER'S HISTORICAL PAINTING.
"The Emancipation Proclamation Before the Cabinet."

Will be exhibited at No. 61 Fifth street, under Concert Hall, for one week only, from 10 a. m. until 10 o'clock, p. m.
Admission 25 cents—six tickets for $1. ap4-3t

AT NO. 74 FIFTH STREET,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Will be seen Great Wonders.
THE WILD MEN, FROM BORNEO,

With their FEATS OF STRENGTH, and descriptive lecture, can be seen at 74 Fifth street, for one week only, commencing MONDAY, APRIL 3, at 10 o'clock. Open afternoon and evening. Admission 25 cents. ap3-1w

CONCERT HALL.

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY—COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 3d.

Grand consolidation of two Companies. The World celebrated

Peak Family,—Swiss Bell Ringers,
22 PERFORMERS; 310 SILVER BELLS.

A GRAND MATINEE Saturday afternoon, for accommodation of Children.

For further particulars see Programmes.

Certificate of admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Tickets for sale at C. C. Mellor's Music Store.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

CHASE & GOODHUE.
mh31-4t Manager and Agent.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
760 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to, leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ja22-1y

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that books will be opened at the offices of the undersigned, second story of the PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, corner of First and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, MONDAY, April 24th, A. D. 1865, for subscription to the Capital Stock of the "Peoples Fire and Marine Insurance Company," of Pittsburgh, ($250,000), and remain open five days, from the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, unless sooner taken, as authorized by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 29th day of March A. D. 1865.

DAVID E. PARK,
JAMES I. BENNETT,
R. C. GRAY,
W. W. CORNUTIN,
DAVID M. LONG,
Commissioners.

mh24-30t

DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
LEASES, PENSION BLANKS,
OIL LAND REFUSALS, and
ATTORNEY AND ALDERMAN'S BLANKS,
Printed and for sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
Printer and Stationer, cor. Third and Wood streets.
mh31

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,
Mason county and other grades Cutting Logs, fine brick Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAY,
mh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

INDELIBLE STAMPING INK
FOR
Banks, Railroads, Merchants, and Manufacturers,
For sale by W. S. HAVEN,
Stationer and Printer, cor. Wood and Third sts.
mh28

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
March 9th, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, a general meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the question of changing the Bank under the National law, as proposed by the enabling act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. H. M. MURRAY,
mh10-td Cashier.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—OIL LAND, on Duck Creek, Ohio, enough to form a Company of $50 00 capital, on time long enough to make the money out of the oil. A sure thing. J. C. TILTON,
mh9-tf 31 Fifth street.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co. corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.

IRA B. McVAY,
mh28-tf Treasurer

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipe Cast Irons, Door Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Monids, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FIRST PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. dec26-6m

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipments.

J. MESKIMEN, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city
dec26

PRODUCE—
50 bbls. Green App ;
5 " Pearsed ;
2 " Dried Apples;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
ja28 Nos. 132 and 142 Second street.

PIG LEAD—500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive supplies weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead manufacturers' use
For sale by WM. BAGALEY,
mh14-tf 12 Wood street.

M. WHITMORE. C. H. WOLFF. S. J. DUFF. T. R. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 59 WOOD STREET Pittsburgh. ja1

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 12 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRODUCE—
1 bbl. prime Roll Butter,
2 kegs " Lard,
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
1623 141 Water street.

WANTED.

WANTED—By a respectable lady, a situation as HOUSEKEEPER. Address "H. F. L.," Pittsburgh Commercial office, with reference. ap4-3t

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO.,
ap5-tf 82 Third street.

WANTED—A situation as traveling agent for a manufacturing establishment in Pittsburgh, by a middle aged man, who is well acquainted east and west and in the adjoining counties can influence a large amount of custom and trade, would take either a salary or commission on sales. Address "WANTED," Commercial office. ap4-3t

WANTED—ROOM and BOARD wanted after April 1st, by a gentleman, for his wife and boy, either in Pittsburgh or vicinity, or on one of the railways. A liberal price will be paid for a suitable place during the summer. Address "S. C." Commercial office.
mh14-tf

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as nurse, scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

JONES BROS. & CO.,
ja27-3m 600 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
an22-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
NO 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS' offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Pain Seodent, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c., worth over one million dollars. All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for before you Know what you are to receive. During the month ending February 28, 1865, T. & H. Gaughan & Co., have had the honor of distributing among their patrons, one hundred and nineteen Gold and Silver Watches, at the price of one dollar each. Wesunderstand a few of the many favorable opinions of the press. "This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that city."—Oceana Times, Port Water, Mich., Oct. 21, 1864. "Their stock is large, and buyers may rely upon finding articles purchased from them just as represented. Their long continuance in business evidences them to be men of more than any other house in the city."—Loyal American, Anderson, Ind., Oct 29, 1864. "Their Watches are pronounced by competent judges, and those who have used them, to be the best in use. They are all high are advertised to be."—Independent, Wyron, Ill., Oct. 8, 1864. "They are large dealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best manner, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864. "All goods furnished are what they are represented to be."—Times, Wasecca, Minn., Oct. 29, 1864. "Their Watches."—Morning Courier, Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1864. "Honorable and responsible."—Bucks County Intelligencer, Doylestown, Pa., Oct. 20, 1864. "Splendid list of articles—all to be sold for $1 each. 250 Gold and Silver Hunting cased Watches, $8 to $20; Ladies' Gold and Enamelled Case Watches, $8 to $20; Gents' Hunting-case Silver Watches, $5 to $20; Diamond Pin and Ring Sets, $5 to $100; Gold Lockets and Chains, $5 to $30; 3,000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets, $1 to $8; Solitaire and Band Rings, $1 to $6; Gold Watch Chains, Vest Chains and Guard Chains, $5 to $20; 7,000 Solitaire and Gold Breastpins, $4 to $10; 2,000 Lava and Florentine Scarf Drops, $4 to $6; 4,000 Pearl and Emerald Breastpins, $4 to $8; 5,000 Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine Ear Drops, $4 to $6; 4,000 Pearl and Emerald Ear Drops, $4 to $6; 4,000 California Diamond Breast Pins, $2 50 to $50; 3,000 Gold Pen and Pencil Watch Keys, $1 to $5; 4,000 Gold Vest Buttons, $2 to $10; 5,000 sets Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, $2 to $10; 5,000 sets Solitaire Studs, $2 to $10; 5,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., $1 to $5; 10,000 Miniature Lockets, $2 50 to $8; 4,000 Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring, $3 to $20; 2,000 Gold Chains, $5 to $20; 5,000 Gold Rings, $1 to $6; 2,000 Rings, $4 to $10; 5,000 Chased Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 10,000 Stone Second Signet Rings, $2 to $10; 10,000 California Diamond Rings, $2 to $10; 7,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet and Gold, $8 to $15; 3,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, Cameo, Pearl, &c., $4 to $12; 3,000 sets Gold Silver Extension Holders and Pencils, $4 to $10; 10,000 Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders, $2 to $ 5; 3,000 Silver Tooth and Nail Brushes, $2 to $5; 2,000 Silver Cake Baskets, $10 to $60; 2,000 Silver Fruits and Cake Baskets, $10 to $60.

Messrs T. & H. Gaughen & Co., No. 16 Broadway, New York, extensive manufacturers and importers of all the latest, novel and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, desiring to increase their business, have so augmented their facilities as to make a Great Gift Distribution, subject to the regulations following: Certificates naming each article and its value, are carefully mixed, and sealed in envelopes, so that no one can know what any certificate calls for until after it is purchased by the payment of One Dollar. Agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will send 25 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in one or postage stamps. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., No. 16 Broadway, N. Y. mh1-1m

SCHAUB'S RUN
Petroleum Company.
Capital Stock, $100,000.
Working Fund, $20,000.
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE, $1 00.

The property of this Company is situated in Venango county, Pennsylvania, on Scrubgrass run, one mile, on the east side of the Allegheny River, in Cranberry township, nearly all of which land is fat and adapted for boring. It lies in immediate proximity to several Wells now producing.

The character of the above territory, situated as it is, in the centre of what is known as the "GREAT OIL BASIN," should commend itself to the attention of those who wish to invest in Oil Stocks, as the territory is unsurpassed by any as a basis for an honorable and energetic Oil Company.

Twenty Thousand Shares subscribed before the books were opened to the public.

The books are now open to receive subscription, and will remain open for twenty days, unless the stock is sooner subscribed for at

HERRON & CO'S,
Corner Penn and Wayne streets.
L. KLAUSER,
No. 71 Federal street, Allegheny City.
W. R. McCLINTOCK,
mh30-2w No. 96 Federal street, Allegheny City.

W. & C. H. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
sel-1y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Cordelia R. Dawson a minor child. In Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, No. 121, December Term, 1864. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, made February 11th, 1865, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, situate in the city and county of Allegheny, on SATURDAY, April 8th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the equal undivided one half part of all that certain lot situate in the city of Allegheny, marked No. 64, in William Robinson Jr.'s, plan of the subdivision of out-lots, Nos. 129 and 130, in the reserve tract, called the Buena Vista extension of Allegheny—beginning on the line also street, at the distance of 845 feet from the North Common; thence north 20 feet to Taylor's avenue; thence by said avenue 110 feet west to a 15 feet alley; thence south by said alley 20 feet; thence east 110 feet to the place of beginning. mh16-31t

JOS. S. FINCH
RYE
WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
mh1-6m

VINEGAR.
H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
oct3-1

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se26-1y

S. CADMAN.....T. R. CRAWFORD
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. aug8-1y

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY PRESTON, BYRON H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House.

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh6-1m

SEWING MACHINES,

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has been before the public for fourteen years. It has been subjected to the severest tests and the most bitter competition; it alone took the first premium at the World's Fair London, where all machines of any note were in competition; its sales now equal the entire sales of all other Sewing Machines combined. Over 100,000 of them are busily working in all parts of the United States, Europe, British America, West Indies, Central and Southern America, Turkey, India, China and Japan; and to-day it stands, in the language of the *Scientific American*, "without a rival," foremost among Family Sewing Machines, both in Europe and America.

A machine, whose merit has achieved such success, warranted three years by a responsible company, brought to the house of the purchaser without extra charge, instruction given in its use, and satisfaction guaranteed, it is no *experiment* to buy, and we know of no investment which pays a better interest or brings more comfort, health, happiness and relief to the household.

Office No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

mh22

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of these beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $50. They will stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 113 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

S. B. BARNES,
de26-1y Agent.

ERNEST ATHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & RAYNER'S NOISELESS LIGHT RUNNING SEWING MACHINE. These Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the lowest prices. Hand Knitting Cotton Yarn always on hand where. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se3-1y

THE DALTON
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING
KNITTING MACHINE.

The simplest and most effective Knitting Machine ever invented. Instructions free. Call and see them in operation, or send for circulars and sample.

E. P. CARPENTER General Agent,
No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
mh22

DISSOLUTIONS

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Casimer Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Hanway, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASIMER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja16

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the above business, at their new works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

forcars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. All their friends and the public will find their own timber, saw-mill and foundery, and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability,

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every description. BAKER, JACKSON & CO. Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.

WM. S. JACKSON
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja16-3m

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN.
WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.

GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN.....B. FRANK WEYMAN.
WEYMAN & BRO.,
(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail
Tobacco Manufacturers,
Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,
ja2-1f PITTSBURGH.

BOOTS AND SHOES

REMOVAL.

We have removed to 63 MARKET STREET, and will open our new stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

On Monday, April 10th, 1865. The patronage of our friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

SOUTH & ROSS.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
For sinking
OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS
furnished at
Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND
Gum Belting, &c.,
All of which I have ntly in store. ja28 3m

FOR SALE—
200 bushels Beans,
100 sacks Dried Apples,
5000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour,
80 sacks Onions,
200 gallons Apple Butter,
15 bbls. prime Roll Butter,
20 " Maple Sugar,
50 " Refined Sugars,
1000 superior Iron-bound Petroleum Oil Barrels
For sale low, by
C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street, bet. 1st and 2d sts.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS!
—AT—
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
N. E. Corner Fourth and Market streets.

Entire stock closing out at an immense reduction.

STRIPED DIMETY,
Do. NAINSOOK MUSLINS,
PLAID do. do.
IRISH LINENS,
IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN BLACK AND FIGURED SILKS,
BLACK GRENADINES,
COLORED do.
MOZAMBIQUES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
SHEETINGS,
CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, and a large assortment of every description Dry Goods, closing out. ap3

LARGE
STOCK
NEW
SPRING
DRY
GOODS,
Decidedly
CHEAP.
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.
mh15

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Are now in receipt of their first assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS,
BEAD GIMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and HOOP SKIRTS,

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.
mr4 77 and 79 Market street.

SPRING 1865.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now in store a full stock of
SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
AMERICAN DELAINES,
BALMORALS,
SHAWLS AND GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
AND LINENS,
Which we offer to the trade at the lowest market prices. mh10-1m

GLOVES AND MITTENS,
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
A full stock, at R. H. PALMER'S,
no29 84 Wood street.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET,
Third h above Diamond alley,
se15 PITTSBURGH

OIL
RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
26 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage on Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments o Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Law rence ville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se21

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
COR. WOOD STREET AND VIRGIN ALLEY,
PITTSBURGH.
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. se27

CARBON OIL
For sale in Five Gallon Cans.
ARDESCO OIL CO.,
ja7-1f 27 IRWIN STREET.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
President: H. P. MUELLER, 136 Fourth st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty st.
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
O. ERCHWERTS, Canton, O. se19

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 203 North Front street,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, April 6, 1865.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at the following rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. " 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year Certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

J. HANNA, PREST'T. | JAS. McAULEY, V. P.
S. J. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Stocks daily at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS APRIL 5, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s '81	105 50	.....
U. S. 5-20's	105 75	.....
U. S. Certificates	98 00	.....
Fort Wayne R. R.	99 00	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.	10 60	.....
Connellsville R. R.	11 75	.....
do interest	8 75	.....
Steubenville and Pittsburgh	75 00	.....
Merchants' and Manufact's Bank	125 00	.....
Second National Bank	6 75	.....
Citizens'	68 00	.....
Columbia Oil Co.	1 05	.....
Phillips	1 05	.....
Phillips, 45 and New York	3 00	.....
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	1 02	.....
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 80	.....
Peyton	4 50	.....
4th Ward, Allegheny Bonds	1 20	.....
Central Bank	1 00	.....
Western Pennsylvania	1 02	.....
Phoenix	2 75	.....
	1 30	.....

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

The Oil Stock market is very brisk, but prices are not yet quite low. Maple Shade, 15¼; St. Nicholas, 15; Caldwell, 4; Dalzell, 6; Cherry Run, 25; Egbert, 2½; Walnut Island, 1¼; Bull Creek, 2½; Dunkard, 2.

WEDNESDAY, April 5, P. M.

There was a slight improvement in Stocks on Chicago this evening—not so much in price as in the general tone of the market. It was evident that the bottom was reached as there was spirited bidding at the low prices, with few sales. We think sales will soon begin to advance, and holders of good oil stocks ought to have sufficient courage and patience to wait, and not allow panic stricken brokers from its depressed condition. The sales of the evening were the following:

10	Shares Blood Farm and Ohio	1 50
10	do Columbia	60 00
10	do Oil	60 00
100	do Horseneck	81 30
100	do Ross	1 07
100	do do	1 06
100	do do	1 05
100	do do	1 05
200	do do	1 05
100	do do	1 05
100	do Union Eubric	60
100	do	60

The closing quotations are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked
Peteln	20 00	40 00
Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum	1 32	1 50
Caldwell and Painsdale	4 00	.....
Central Petroleum	1 00	1 02
Cherry Run Central	.....	1 80
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	1 00
Cherry Run and Philadelphia	1 00	1 05
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	1 00	1 05
Columbia	55	80
Columbia & Ross	60 00	60 00
Dalzell	5 60	1 75
Dark Creek	.....	16 00
Egbert	2 35	.....
Eldorado	.....	1 10
Fleming and Blood	.....	4 25
Horseneck	1 30	1 50
Lincoln Oil & Mining	.....	95
Marshall's	42	45
Mining and Cherry Run	95	1 00
National, of Pittsburg	.....	1 25
Ohio Valley	1 53	2 00
Phillips and Cherry Run	1 00	.....
Phoenix	.....	1 25
Phillips	.....	4 00
Pittsburg and New York	1 00	1 30
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	1 50	.....
Reno	.....	4 25
Rynd Farm	4 00	6 00
Southern, of Philadelphia	5 00	6 00
Sterling	.....	70
Western Pennsylvania	2 00	2 50

The downfall of the bogus Confederacy is now an accomplished fact: Even its most devoted friends in the gold room can see no hope for its regeneration or revival. The most prudent of the business men of the country have already anticipated its fall and have for the past two or three years conducted their trade as though the fiber of the Confederacy was rotten, while the fiber of the Government was sound. Those who steadfastly believed in the final triumph of the Union arms will be the great gainers even in the way of financial profit, while their neighbors, who have been predicting further years of fighting and bloody war with the result of the final subjugation of the South, will be correspondingly the fall in the price of their cotton, tobacco, sugar, &c., which they bought largely at high gold rates with the hope that gold would still go higher, especially against Greenbacks. In their present downfall, of course no sympathy can be expressed to them, for the ruin which now stares them in the face is the result of their own avarice and love for speculation, and of want of patriotism. We cannot ask for the sympathy of loyal men, because they expect at this same time to realize a handsome profit because of the depreciation of the currency. It is a just vindication before the world of the wisdom of men who have refused to be driven up prices beyond their natural level from time to time combined, and to many cases they have successfully resisted the extortionate demands of speculators and peculators, and the result is the cash generally. It is to be hoped that this lesson will not be lost upon the people, and that they will oppose peculation, speculation, and resist the temptation to become speculators themselves. We are not among those who look for a "short stop" in the premium on gold, but we do look for a gradual decline in the premium will come by a process of contracting the currency by the Government, and a corresponding decline in exports. But not until our financiers can be made to understand the fallacy of the idea that the premium on gold is the measure of the depreciation of the currency, will it be in the power of Mr. McCulloch to effectually control. We will return to this subject at another time, but we think that the fall of gold will be gradual, so that the holders of gold will be enabled to realize without any panic or disturbance to financial or individual affairs. From the daily fall in the price of gold, which we think will soon begin to advance, all holders of good oil stocks ought to have sufficient courage and patience to wait, and not allow panic stricken brokers from its depressed condition. The sales of the evening were the following:

10	Shares Blood Farm and Ohio	1 50
10	do Columbia	60 00
10	do Oil	60 00
100	do Horseneck	81 30
100	do Ross	1 07
100	do do	1 06
100	do do	1 05
200	do do	1 05
100	do do	1 05
100	do Union Eubric	60
100	do	60

The closing quotations are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked
Petroleum